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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE OCEAN CALAMITY.

Fuller Particulars of the Wreck of the Atlantic.

LOSS OF LIFE EXAGGERATED.

Four Hundred and Thirteen Steerage Passengers Saved, About Half the Number on Board.

List of Passengers Saved and Lost.

Thrilling Accounts by Survivors.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The White Star Company last evening, on receipt of the news of the disaster to the Atlantic, dispatched an agent to relieve the survivors, and instructed him to telegraph their names to important points. Two other agents left for Halifax this morning to forward the survivors to their destination. The steamship City of Montreal, which sailed on the same day with the Atlantic, the 20th of March, has a duplicate list of the passengers of the cabin and steerage. She is expected to-day. The company say the catastrophe was caused by mistaking the lights on the coast, and not attach any blame to the officers of the vessel, and that Captain Williams was an experienced and excellent seaman. He has been about twelve years in the trans-Atlantic trade, and with the White Star line since its organization. At one time he commanded the steamer Colorado, which after he had retired from her was sunk by a collision in the Mersey.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 2.—The announcement of the wreck of the steamship Atlantic and the appalling loss of life caused thereby, creates a profound sensation in this city and at Liverpool. The offices of agents in both cities are thronged all morning with friends of the passengers, all anxiously trying for the names of the survivors, the list of whom have not arrived.

The following is a list of passengers on the steamship Atlantic: N. Brandt, John Price, H. Kruger, S. W. Vick, Albert Sumner, J. Hewitt, Spencer Howard, Wellington, Mr. Gardiner, James Brown, R. Comacks, J. Markwald, H. Heirsch, B. Richmond, W. Greyett, W. Sheat, H. Sheat, Chas. Allen, Judge, John Bingham, Levingston, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Sheat, Miss Donelson, Miss Randon, Miss Bradie, Miss Barker, Miss Merritt, Miss Sheat, and two Misses Raides. Ellen Rehan, aged 17, Nenah, Ireland; Patrick Laughlin, aged 40, Unstemeath, Ireland; Richard McElwain, Plymouth, England; and the husband and three children of Mary McDermott, matron of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, are the only additional persons known to be passengers on the Atlantic. John H. Price, a lawyer of this city, and two ladies in charge, and also Peter Prindly, of this city, are supposed to be passengers.

The Latest Particulars.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 2.—The Atlantic had eight hundred and fifty steerage, and thirty saloon passengers. There had been two births during the voyage. The crew numbered one hundred and forty-two, and fourteen stowaways were discovered. Three hundred in all were saved, out of a total number of one thousand and thirty-eight.

STATEMENT OF A STEERAGE PASSENGER.

A steerage passenger makes the following statements: I turned into my berth about eleven o'clock Monday night. The night was dark but starlight, and the weather fine. I knew the ship was going into Halifax for coal. The last I remember was that two bells—one o'clock—struck. I then went to sleep, and woke up with the crash of the engines coming to my mate, "There goes the anchor." I thought, of course, we were safe in Halifax harbor, but as soon as she made a second plunge, I said, "good God, she's aground." With that we all up and dressed. The companion way was thronged with steerage passengers. Seeing that matters would not be commencing to break over the ship and lower down companion way, I got as many as possible to take to the bunks and hold on by the iron stanchions. There we remained until after daylight. The ship had fallen over and the engines were full of water, one side only being out of it. Our only chance of escape was the ports. A number of men, probably twenty, got out through the ports to the side of the vessel. I remained until all who were native were out. There were a great many drowned in their bunks, and others were drowned while trying to reach the ports. I got out through a port and held fast to the side of the ship for about two hours, and then went to shore by a life line. When I left the ship there were still a great many in the rigging.

LIST OF CABIN PASSENGERS LOST.

The names of the cabin passengers lost are as follows: Cyrus M. Fisher, counsellor at law, of Vermont, and his wife; Miss Brodie and Miss Barker, both of Chicago; J. H. Price, 761 Broadway, New York; Mr. Krueger, 54 Exchange Place, New York; Albert Sumner, San Francisco; Henry T. Hewitt, of W. J. Syat & Co., 48 Broadway, New York; Mrs. Merritt and wife, New York; Miss Scrymser and Miss Merritt, New York; Mrs. Davidson and daughter, London; W. B. Wellington, Boston; Mr. Street, wife, son and daughter, Nevada.

CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

The following cabin passengers were saved: Freeman D. Marchwald, of Thompson, Langdon & Co., 391 Broadway, New York: S. W. Vick, of Vick & Malone, Wilmington, N. C.; J. Spencer Jones, of New Rose, Ireland; Lewis Levinson, London; W. Gardner, London; Charles Allen, London; Henry Hirsel, of Switzerland; Simeon Camachio, of New York; R. B. Richmond, Detroit; Adolphus Jugia, glove dealer, 787 Broadway, New York; William John Bridgley, of Bursiem, England; Daniel Kinane, Springfield, Ohio; Otto Krueger, of Manchester; Nicholas Brandle, of New York.

SHIP'S OFFICERS SAVED AND LOST.

The following are the officers saved: James A. Williams, captain; J. W. Firth, chief officer; Cornelius Brady, third officer; John Brown, fourth officer; Cuppazze, surgeon. The second officer, Henry Metcalf, is among the lost; also Andrew Worthington, purser, and Hugh Christie, chief steward. About seventy of the crew were lost and the same number saved. Four hundred and thirteen steerage passengers were saved, which is about one-half of the number on board.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

The following is the Captain's statement:

We sailed from Liverpool March 20. During the first part of the passage had favorable weather and easterly winds. On the 24th, 25th and 26th experienced heavy southwest and westerly gales, which brought the ship down to one hundred and eighteen miles a day. On the 31st March the Engineer's report showed but about 187 tons of coal on board. We were then 460 miles east of Sandy Hook, with wind southwest and high westerly swell and falling barometer. The ship steaming only eight knots per hour, considered the risk too great to push on, as we might find ourselves, in the event of a gale, near the shore, came to anchor and the 26th ascertained that from eight to twelve knots per hour, wind south, with rain, which veered by westward at 8 P. M., with clear weather. At midnight I judged the ship to have made one hundred and twenty-two miles, which would place her seventy-eight miles south of Sambro, and I then left the deck and went into the chart-room, leaving orders my officers to look out and to let me know if they saw anything and to call me at three A. M., intending then to put the ship's head to the southward and await daylight.

My first intimation of the catastrophe was the striking of the ship on Mars Island, and remaining there fast, the sea immediately swept away all the port boats. The officers went to their stations and commenced clearing away the weather boats. Rockets were fired by the second officer. Before the boats could be cleared, only ten minutes having elapsed, the ship keeled heavily to port, rendering the starboard boats useless. Seeing that no help could be got from the boats I got the passengers into the rigging and outside rails, and encouraged them to go forward where the ship was highest and less exposed to the water. The third officer, Mr. Brady, and quartermaster Scott, were washed overboard when we commencing to break over the ship and lower down companion way, I got as many as possible to take to the bunks and hold on by the iron stanchions. There we remained until after daylight. The ship had fallen over, and the engines were full of water, one side only being out of it. Our only chance of escape was the ports. A number of men, probably twenty, got out through the ports to the side of the vessel. I remained until all who were native were out. There were a great many drowned in their bunks, and others were drowned while trying to reach the ports. I got out through a port and held fast to the side of the ship for about two hours, and then went to shore by a life line. When I left the ship there were still a great many in the rigging.

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LIST OF CABIN PASSENGERS LOST

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873.

DAY by day the home organ of the Democracy grows more and more sceptical concerning the existence of human virtue. In all moral truth that which we are is the condition of our belief.

THE New York *World* notices that TOM HOOD, JR., is going to deliver a course of lectures in this country, and says: "We will kiss him for his father, but doubt quite seriously whether he has anything to say to us which will justify the journey." This is but churlish welcome from that journal, considering the fact that the person in question, all through the war of the rebellion, and indeed almost ever since, was of all writers in England the most abusive and insolent toward the government and the loyal people of this country. One would have thought that for this the *World* would have taken him to its heart, for his own sake, at once.

NEW ENGLAND journals along the coast are discussing the probable operations of the Fishery clause of the Washington Treaty, with generally hopeful comment. While not considering the adoption of the provisions an unalloyed blessing, they hope much good will result to our fishermen by opening to them the inshore fisheries of the Dominion in the waters of Canada and Prince Edward's Island. The treaty will also remove the arbitrary surveillance and espionage maintained over honest fishermen by the Dominion government, which employed means *for keeping* this up, not, perhaps, in accordance with strict international courtesy.

WHILE the average citizen of this community can hardly expect to inhale the odors of Araby the blest while passing along its thoroughfares, he is certainly entitled to hope that, on the threshold of warm weather, those to whom the business of street cleaning has been confided, will awaken to something like an adequate sense of their official responsibilities. The plain fact is—and there is no use whatever in denying it—that our streets and alleys are disgracefully dirty. The amount of refuse and debris which encumber them is appalling; and unless speedy measures are taken for cleansing them before the warm season sets in, the health of the city must inevitably suffer.

IT TAKES some people a long time to know that they are dead. The Pittsburgh *Post* is engaged in a laborious attempt to reassure the Democratic party of existence. That paper does not seem to comprehend that that once powerful organization is a mere corpse above ground, exhaling nothing but simply flavoring the wind—all silent, except as to the winged memory of itself, which continues to buzz like the associations of a sawmill. For the *Post* itself, its daily screed against the Republican party no more offends, than would the utterances of any other ghost in purgatory which gibbered at the bars something that was inarticulate, and malicious, and unhappy, and no more.

THE admirable service which Governor HARTRANFT has rendered the people with the veto power entrusted to him by the Constitution, is exemplified in his veto of the act referred to in our Harrisburg dispatches of yesterday morning, extending the time for the payment of the enrolment fee on certain private bills. If this bill had been signed by the Governor, no less than sixteen hundred and twenty-two bills, heretofore passed by the Legislature, would have been brought into existence. Governor HARTRANFT is in thorough accord with the moral ideas of the people of the great Commonwealth over the administration of whose affairs he has been called to preside—and that is high praise.

AND now the opposition press has taken umbrage at the government because the managers of the striking railroads have concluded to run the postal cars until the report of the Senate Special Committee to inquire into the subject has been made. "The corporations" it is gravely asserted, "retain the full moral victory of the contest. Just how, it is somewhat difficult to discover. The present cost of the railway service is about $6,000,000. If the outrageous claims of the railroad companies shall be granted, the cost of the service would have been increased to $37,000,000. They thought the public were bound to have postal cars, and that by threatening their removal they could bring the government to terms. The combination having been utterly broken, and it having been left to the generosity of the government hereafter to comply with or insist with the demands of the companies, the result, according to these papers, is a "moral victory" for the defeated monopolists. But then by the same authorities the routs of the rebels during the war were described as "moral victories" for them.

NEW YORK papers are praising the Legislature of that State for having passed a bill looking to the protection of society from professional criminals—that is to say, empowering the police to seize such persons, when known to be ex-convicts and when acting suspiciously at the time of arrest; also to take them before a police magistrate, by whom, on reasonable proof that they were meditating a crime when arrested, they are to be sent to prison or put under bonds for good behavior. A similar law has been in existence in England for some time, where it has been found to work well. The base of operation is a perpetual supervision of the class known as "habitual criminals." In our own State, also, a similar statute is in force; indeed, the bill in question seems to be almost an exact copy of our act on the subject of March 13, 1862, which was decided to be constitutional by the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. BYERS, 42, Pennsylvania State Reports, and which, though originally restricted to Philadelphia, has since been extended to most of the cities of the Commonwealth. The measure lies in the nature of a preventive of crime, and the advantage of precaution over cure became proverbial long ago. It is now admitted by both lawyers and philosophers that society is entitled not only to punish crime but to prevent its commission; and in this latter lies the value of the act in question.

EXCESSIVELY STUDIOUS YOUTH.

An alarm was lately sounded by the New York *Times* on the subject of the overwork of children in the schools. In a strain mingled of jest and earnest the *Times* said, in substance: "It is no longer those good, thick headed, stupid children we used to see everywhere. Our boys and girls are shrewd, quick-witted, nervous, early mature," and then the writer, evidently quite overcome by feeling, exclaimed: "If mothers only knew what an invaluable quality for American children stupidity is!" That they so rarely now enjoy the inestimable possession is due, the journalist thinks, to the fact that they are required to sit too many hours in school.

It is an old complaint; the *Times* has merely rediscovered or revived a subject of anxiety which was thoroughly discussed, several years ago, in the newspapers and school committee rooms. In fact, as a matter of domestic concern it is a subject of perennial interest, careful mothers who have sons at college or at school very commonly entertaining the fancy half pleasing, half painful that the amiable youth are positively suffering in health from their devotion to intellectual pursuits. It must perhaps be admitted that the youth himself is not always as earnest as he ought to be in relieving the maternal heart from its burden of fears. Fathers are less exposed to the illusion. But the question started by the *Times* is of wider compass and less within the domain of the imagination than these single cases of fancied overstudy. The charge is that American children are confined in school too many hours in the day, where their tender minds are tasked in a degree hurtful to physical and mental health.

If the statement is understood to apply to American schools in general we much doubt its truth. In Boston and some other towns of New England there can be no doubt that formerly children in schools, both public and private, were required to undergo an injurious amount of intellectual labor. They were kept confined too long, and under the improved methods of instruction employed it was there possible to secure real and excessively prolonged attention to study. The results were proved to be bad, and it has consequently been taken for granted that the abuse had been reformed.

It may be, and probably is the case, that in girls' seminaries of the higher order in different parts of the country, some of the students seriously impair their health or even permanently undermine their constitution by intense application to books. A girl of the most vigorous nature may thus suffer from too much study, under the restraints as to adequate exercise imposed by absurd notions of decorum. Even the most ambitious boys, with teachers of sense and knowledge, are hardly exposed to similar perils, and in most cases weak health in them referred to intellectual labor, might usually be traced to some other cause.

As to the great majority of American school boys and school girls, it is a mere mistake to think that they study and learn too much rather than too little. A foreigner among us, criticising the remarks of the Times, makes a statement on the subject, which will seem true to every one who has any knowledge of European schools. Nowhere else in the civilized world, he says, do children labor so little as in the American schools. They attend school only two hundred days out of the three hundred and sixty-five. Two days of every week—Saturday and Sunday—they enjoy the most perfect freedom; during the five school-days, they are confined in the school room only five hours of the twenty-four, and while confined, their mental occupations are relieved by intervals devoted to rest, singing and callisthenic exercises. A single hour of study at home, as a rule, suffices to do all that the teacher requires of their private industry.

That mere excess of study does not injure the health, or spoil the constitutional tone of American children is evident from the general standard of attainments in school studies Though well informed men abound everywhere, it is still true that as a general rule, the average American, the American of the common school, is usually intelligent far beyond the range of his positive knowledge. That is, his mental faculties usually possess an alertness and activity, which in other countries are commonly associated only with the intellectual acquisitions of an extensive education. To this American peculiarity in its early stage the writer quoted above possibly refers when he speaks of the shrewdness and early maturity of American youth. But the truth is that these traits are not the results of undue devotion to school studies; they are rather the product of various influences, social, intellectual and political, springing from our popular institutions and the tempting opportunities of the country, and which directly tend to counteract the proper work of the schools. American youth, boys especially, in consequence of the influence referred to, early come to feel themselves masters of the situation. They cannot long be kept in the condition of ignorant, dependent and submissive deference to the judgment and will of seniors, and early learn either openly or secretly to think slightingly of the prescribed methods of preparing them for a career to which they prematurely feel themselves fully equal. Were its application practicable the most effectual way of neutralizing or preventing the uninteresting traits of youth which the Times laments would be a restoration of the old fashioned pupillary state with all its conditions.

THE relations of railroads to the State and to the people, continue to undergo active and earnest discussion. A special committee of the Illinois Legislature have made a report on the taxation of railroads, and say they find that, while the capital of railroads in that State approaches $200,000,000, they are only paying tax on $25,657,784. The committee recommend that local authorities look after these assessments, and that those corporations be taxed on the same basis as other property. They also recommend looking after the charters of those roads refusing to obey the law, to see if they are secure in their "vested rights." The Legislature has also unanimously passed a bill to prevent unjust discrimination in freight charges, imposing penalties rising to $50,000 for the fourth offense and $100,000 for every subsequent infraction of the law. In this connection the great anti-monopoly agricultural move ment in the Northwest is exceedingly significant. The combination now taking form has in it the elements of the most powerful, the most intelligent, and most honorable union yet formed among workingmen; and there is every reason to hope that its course will be moderate, just and dignified, as becomes such a body of men. The great commercial problem of the day is, how shall the grain growing States produce the greatest amount of food, and send it to market at the least expense? The problem affects not only this country but Europe: not only the West, but the East and the South; and it is the most important of all problems, because neither manufactures nor commerce can be carried on without food, and the food must come chiefly from those fertile and productive regions.

THE sudden sinking of the ill-fated steamship *Atlantic*, off Halifax, carrying down with her between seven and eight hundred human souls, is one of those calamities whose vastness and awfulness ordinary language is powerless to describe. There is hardly a home in Christendom to which the appalling news will not carry a shudder. Speaking in these columns, the other day, of the subject of ocean travel, we said: "Vessels which are built and driven with the sole idea of making quick time will almost inevitably, sooner or later, meet with disaster." The *Atlantic* seems to have been constructed chiefly with this purpose, having a length ten and a-half times her breadth of beam, whereas the standard of safety is but as six to one; while the fact that her supply of coal was only sufficient for a voyage of ten or eleven days, is further proof that rapidity of movements was one of the main objects which her owners and officers had in view. It is a terrible lesson. The question is, will it be properly heeded?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The next State to call a Constitutional Convention is Ohio, which elects delegates to that body next week. Constitution mending is growing to be fashionable in all the States.

Northwestern papers state that the past winter has been very severe on small game. Hundreds of quails and partridges have been found under the snow, frozen or dead from starvation. Rabbits and squirrels have died from similar causes.

Twenty-four dollars for forty-eight dozen "stay laces" is one item of the Congressional "stationery" account. It is a corset item—of course it is.

From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all the persons born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints.

A number of clerks in banks and commercial houses have been drawn together for the purpose of organizing an association to provide for the erection of model dwellings in some neighborhood in the vicinity of New York.

Reports received from the electrician state that the 1865 cable of the Anglo-American Company is broken 568 miles from Valentia. The Admiralty chart shows 1,575 fathoms of water at that spot.

The Rothschilds have been engaged in buying silver in a stealthy manner. A New Haven man did this to his dumb wife the other day, and now she is telling him—not her love—but other things not so pleasant to hear. He frightened her so her speech was restored—and he is not happy.

A well known gastronomer says that to make a leg of mutton perfectly tender it is only necessary to wrap it in a cloth and bury it in the earth, where it should be allowed to remain a couple of days.

A circular has lately been widely distributed among the members of the upper ten of English society, calling a meeting to be held in the house of Lord Shaftesbury, to consider what steps may be taken to lessen the growing consumption of spirits in society, "and especially among ladies." The reference to the ladies is significant.

The first number of the *Sanitarian*, a new monthly magazine, has just been published in New York. The name of the *Sanitarian* indicates its purpose.

The horsedrivers of Boston are showing the old shortsighted prejudice against new improvements. They have struck because a horse railroad company saw fit to adopt a patent shoe made by machinery, and fastened with nails made by machinery, which enables six men to do the work formerly done by nine.

The District Attorney of New York states that boys of sixteen years of age and upward are the most dangerous criminals to be found in that city.

The other evening a Connecticut lady, while eating a red-eyed oyster, discovered that one of the eyes was full of bones. On examination it was found to contain forty-five pearls, varying in size from a pea to a pin head.

Speaking of the cotton crop this season, Southern papers say that the money paid for it in its raw state will fall short of $200,000,000. Of this sum about $30,000,000 will have gone to speculators and first purchasers, leaving $295,000,000 to the producers.

Mining in Mexico seems to have been improving for the past three or four years. The annual coinage is now about $25,000,000, and the production is probably about the same, for the smuggling of silver bars has been very slight lately.

The police of New York report that the hanging of Foster has already had wholesome results in the diminution of crimes of violence, and that fewer arrests for crimes of that class have been made since the execution than in any corresponding period for a long time before.

The photographers are to have a magazine of their own call the *Negative*.

Florida has prospered this season. It is estimated that fifty thousand persons have visited that land of flowers, soft breezes and orange groves. To the gratification of the natives, $5,000,000 have been, according to the calculations of one paper which is inclined to be statistical, spent by the visitors.

Fashionable female pick-pockets in Gotham now put on a third arm attachment when they go out for game. A gentleman in a Broadway stage on a recent evening, felt a hand groping in his pocket on the side next to a well-dressed woman. At the same time a neat, gloved hand rested on her lap on the same side, and seizing this as she was leaving the vehicle, he pulled her arm off.

The Attorney-General of Kansas has given an opinion against the constitutionality of the law to "promote the improvement of real estate by the exemption of mortgages and other securities from taxation."

A MODE of more safely and more effectually warming railway carriages than by stove or hot water, it is said, has been lately adopted in Germany. The invention consists of the use of composite fuel, which only smoulders slowly, and encased in an iron tray, enclosed in a copper box, hermetically closed. The heat is said to last for twenty-four hours, if necessary. The fuel is called the "charcoal parquetyles." At sixty-five dollars per ton, the cost is said to be almost nominal, and the apparatus cost only six dollars to each compartment.

IF IS NOT safe to hint in Chicago that a man has a desire to marry his servant girl, especially if he has no such desire. The *Inter-Ocean* did this thing, and a huge libel suit for $500,000 has been hurled at it for the terrible offense. It was certainly wrong for this transcontinental newspaper to meddle or make with the relations of any man with his maid servants, but who would think that a citizen would be damnified to such an extent thereby?

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Spring Opening.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1873.

March is a very quiet month so far as fashion is concerned. Great boxes containing our future wardrobes, or their material, are piled upon the street, and block our steps at every turn; but what we are really to wear when the chilly winds of March are gone, and the sunshine has come, the most of us do not know. We are accustomed to taking what has been provided for us in the way of fashion without demur, and accept the fate that forecastains our bonnets and dresses, with less reluctance than the Hindoo his destiny.

The relics of what once constituted the most important event of the season—the milliners "opening," still lends a decayed sort of interest to the month, like the fragrance of withered flowers, but it can hardly be said to give it fashionable importance, as the most fashionable even of the millinery houses defer their openings of late years until April, and make their bonnets of secondary importance to their "costumes," which include bonnets, matching the dresses, or trimmed to correspond with them. The introduction of the round hat struck the first blow at the business of bonnets. Its adaptability, economy and becomingness made it an institution at once. To compete with it, bonnets were made small, and similar in appearance, and were then so easily counterfeited that ladies made them, or employed their maids and seamstresses to make them for them selves; *that* put the extinguisher on bonnets as a business; they have never since been able to go it alone, but keep up a precarious and unsecure kind of existence, having no distinct character, but presenting a mongrel appearance, half hound, half cur, which robs them of all claim to style or fashion, and renders them, instead of the crown, the mere accessory of the toilette. The only new bonnet of the season is a sort of straw calash, fastened down at the sides with strings which tie under the chin. It is a revival in a distorted form of the "poke" bonnet, and taken reduced, as the importers give it to us this season, has a quaintness which is not at all unbecoming, and simply provokes a smile at the idea which it suggests of playing at "old woman."

The fault of the hound gear are generally the same as last year, want of character, and an effort to hide the negative effects by a superabundance of trimming. To this is added the fatal defect of a mixture of colors, or shades upon one bonnet, which is only allowable when these harmonize exactly with the costume. But, put three shades of green for example, upon a straw, or chip bonnet, in conjunction with flowers, lace, feathers, all differing in color, or tint, then put this mixture in close contact with the probabilities of an ordinary toilette, and what confusion of shades there would be! If colors could speak, what a Babel of sound! The mysteries of art should be left to those who can bring time, experience, taste, and means to the solution of the difficulties; tyros and economists should confine themselves to the simplest styles and combinations.

In round hats for spring wear and traveling purposes, black and black and white straw are the most in demand. There is a fancy for trimming bilgh with colors, dark blue for example, mixed with straw and jet; and white straws with black, black lace dotted with hand embroidery, sometimes composing the crown, and long trails of moss roses the ornaments.

Jet and straw are largely combined, and quantities of oxydized metal appear in the form of beads, buckles, chains and other articles, which are very inappropriately used as ornaments for hats and bonnets. The prominent styles among the round hats are the following:

THE RUBEN'S HAT.

The Ruben's hat has of late obtained a certain hold upon the milinery portion of the "dressy" public. It has certainly the merit of being very picturesque, but let me observe that the most picturesque things, if inappropriate, are in the worst taste for street wear. Indeed, it may be said that picturesqueness, as a rule, is rather to be avoided than sought for outdoor garments; as taste and inconspicuous simplicity is more to be desired, though there is nothing to prevent that simplicity from being rich in effect. The Ruben's hat is a broad-brimmed shape, one side of which is turned up and fastened, as in the portraits of the celebrated painter, while a very large and sweeping plume encircles the entire crown, and falls drooping at the back. This style, it will be seen at once, is better suited to a watering place, or for riding in the country, than for the streets of a crowded city. Yet all who are seeking for a particularly becoming riding hat—the style, of course, to young ladies or young married women—will find that to youth and freshness the Ruben's hat gives an added charm.

THE CALABRIAN.

The Calabrian hat is a new shape in straw of various kinds, and is singularly stylish in effect, though, let it be remembered, that it demands a tall woman to wear it, as the effect of this hat on a short person is peculiarly disastrous to grace or beauty. The Calabrian is not unlike the sailor shape in front, turns up at the back, and, for trimming, has a very large torsade with a rose, or a bird's wing of light colors. A flat bow, with an acraife, and sometimes a small plume, ornaments the side, and a large scarf of black Spanish lace with a band made bordan and two yards in length, decorates the sides. This hat must be set far back on the head. Large earrings, of the pattern of the Calabrian, "long hoop—are usually worn with this style of hat. The Calabrian should never be worn with a veil. The large veil beneath the chin becomes heavy and unbecoming if another be placed over the face. With some, white lace, such as can be purchase to be used only for evening wear. It is very certain that the laying aside of the veil over the face on the street is highly desirable, as it goes to the preservation of an unblemished complexion.

THE PLAIN, KILT PLEATED, AND THE SIMPLY GORED SKIRT.

It has been vehemently disputed that the plain, the kilt pleated and the simply gored skirt would be worn; and yet, let me assure the reader, on the faith obtained through occular demonstration, that in Paris these styles prevail. I do no say that there are no elaborate overskirts; I simply say that the plainer ones are the mode.

A very elegant bridal outfit—for the getting out of which no pains have been spared—proves in its comparative simplicity the statement I make. In this trousseau the greater part, even of the evening dresses, have either plain, gored or kilt pleated skirts. In fine evening dresses the underskirt is entirely plain, the outside drapings of lace, tulle or Swiss comprise all the dressiness of these toilettes; and there is none of the bunchiness that has so largely prevailed. Overskirts are peculiarly passé. What will the reader say to one garment of simple velvet popin—for such is the fact—made with a straight sleeve, a gored skirt, and a simple Cachmarie Mouton, just as far from the fashion of "straight coat sleeves" What will the reader say if I told that this is the work of one of the first Paris bonnet Pauls. Indeed! The Le Mah sleeve is about to be an attack of simplicity. Elaborateness has, they say, had its day in Paris, and that the kilt-pleated skirt—that consisting of kilt pleats from belt to hem—has obtained the highest favor amongst the highest fashionistas. Of that there is to this mode, let any one look at two ladies standing together, the one in a kilt pleated, gored or plain skirt, the other with bunches of drapery at the back and sides, though *that* has now gone out completely, and say which lady, in the contour of her figure, most nearly approaches to classic beauty and symmetry of outline. Last, scarcely figures, which are in the millinery in America, require bunchiness to conceal their many defects. Pads here, there and everywhere swells the fondest illusions, and make a Venus of a bean pole, but to the noble—I do not mean the exaggerated but the correct—should be properly rounded figure, the gored, plain or kilt pleated skirt will give an added grace by showing them at their best. Exaggerated bustle and little worn abroad, and both in Paris and London the hanging, unlooped polonaise is the garment most in favor.

THE REDINGOTE.

The most decidedly stylish garment that fashion, in its caprice, has for a long time brought into favor is undeniably the Redingote. This is a double-breasted garment fitting with glove like exactness to the form, and frequently having basques which form a double row on the corsage, reach down to the bottom of the front and also decorate the cuffs. So decided is the favor which this article of outdoor wear has obtained that it is found in every fabric, cashmere, cloth, poplin and alpaca. The most elegant of all are of course the silk ones, but even the silk are not more stylish than the fine cloth in all the delicate spring shades, as well as in darker colors. The basque bein in front, fashion's humors and Victoria dawn will, it is predicted by the potentates in the kingdom of fashion, regain supremacy for the warm season. Marseilles and pique, with black velvet buttons, collar and cuffs, will, it is said, appear in this novel and becoming shape. On the lighter materials, lace, disposed *en cascades*, in medallions, in diamonds and in plain falls, will supply the place of buttons.

THE LILACS.

Lilac, it appears, will be very much worn this spring. One reason for this is that the *modistes* are desirous or bringing into favor a hue that has been greatly neglected of late years; another, that lilac is peculiarly a ladylike color. The proof that it is to be worn is the fact that the new cloth, Redingotes, are made up at some of the most favored establishments in that color. Those are wrong who base an estimate of the skill—beyond that of merely mechanical accuracy — with which are performed her task. This difficulty is now obviated by a "dress reception," which is held daily in the dress-making department of Lord & Taylor's large establishment, on the plan adopted by Worth, in Paris. In one of Madame's (the chief's) rooms, set apart for the purpose, seven or eight elegant toilettes of different styles are daily on exhibition, the very latest in style, and perfect specimens of high art, in form, color and arrangement.

In addition to these are samples arranged in different shades, colors and materials, and plainly labelled so that ladies can select from them the fabrics of which they desire the costume to be composed. Polite ladies are in attendance, and the call is made as agreeable as one upon a friend. No questions are asked, and no patronage is solicited. The millinery and all other departments of the house, are modelled something upon the same plan, and owe much of their popular character to the spirit and enterprise of Mr. John W. Werren, the Superintendent, who understands the growing needs of this luxurious age, and meets them with a liberality which cannot fail of a munificent return.

JENNIE JUNE.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams will deliver an oration on the late William H. Seward, at Albany, on the 18th prox., in the same building in which Mr. Seward delivered his famous eulogy on John Quincy Adams, twenty-five years ago.

Prof. Watson, of the Michigan University, having named a newly discovered asteroid Thyra, in honor of the King of Denmark's daughter, has received a very graceful and complimentary letter of acknowledgment from the King and Princess.

A dinner party was given in Charleston, a few days ago, at which some interesting revelations were made by Judge Clifford, formerly Attorney General of Massachusetts. According to the statements of a Charleston paper, the Judge gave the secret history of the extraordinary legal conferences which stopped all proceedings against Jefferson Davis for the crime of treason. The story runs to the effect that the most eminent lawyers of the North were called together in Washington in 1866, for consultation; that the Federal Constitution, the laws of nations, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the case of "the Grapeshot Purr, all failed to show precedent or authority for holding the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy to account; that although the counsel of great legal minds engaged in the discussion of this subject differed on some points, they were agreed upon the principal question at issue; and that, on their recommendation, the case was abandoned by the government. The conclusion, in brief, was that the laws of the United States had not been so constructed as to afford any certainty of punishment for high treason or rebellion, and that, if arraigned, Davis could not have been convicted.

The Macomb (Ill.) *Inquirer* says that a Green county young lady, who is worth $30,000, recently refused to marry a clergyman because she thought she was unfit to be the wife of a minister. He then abandoned his sacred calling, and proposed again. The second time she declined his offer, on the ground that she was too good to marry a man who would throw away his clerical robes to win a woman's hand.

Paul Akers, the sculptor, recently showed that courage of ideas which becomes an American. He ventured to depart from the received model of the face of Cicero, and produced something which gave quite a shock to the preconceived ideas of the world. A gold medallion has since been found, struck during the consulate of Cicero, which quite justifies the American sculptor.

The London correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* states that the Duke of Edinburgh's engagement with the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, only daughter of the Czar, is to be definitely agreed upon by the two courts. The publication of the engagement will take place at Petersburg after the Empress of Russia's arrival, and it is there that the betrothed couple will meet for the first time.

The father of Minnie Hauck, the now popular prima donna, is both a shoemaker and carpenter, and till within a short period worked at both trades as a journeyman. He is a German. Mapleson and Leonard Jerome both assisted toward Minnie's musical education. She is doing well in Europe as a second rate prima donna, and makes money.

Mr. James Oakes, one of the executors of the will of Mr. Forrest, writes as follows to the Boston *Gazette*: "I am busily at work taking care of the books that were injured by the late fire in Mr. Forrest's library, many of which will need rebinding; and I am glad to say the most of those which were injured by the fire can be repaired. The folio edition of Shakspeare, of 1623, cannot be replaced; but I have saved a considerable portion of it, in a charred condition. Simply as a relic it will be of historic worth."

The engagements which Sirakosch has made for his new troupe are thus far as possible: Mme Isaac Rouzaud, and Mlle. Torriani, sopranos; Mlle Annie Louise Cary, contralto; Signors Campanini, Caboni, and Monfratelli, tenors; and Signor Maurel, and Del Puente, baritones; and Signor Nacciti, basso.

The announcement that Henry Clay Dean is coming back to Iowa to live creates considerable consternation. One paper recommends him to settle in Colorado. It is thought he has been accumulating too fast in Missouri.

"Chinese Cheap Labor."

Believers in the importation of Chinese as a solution of the much vexed and imperfectly understood labor problem, will now have to look elsewhere for a panacea for the ills of the system. We now have it on the authority of the New York *Ledger* that the experiment of substituting Mongolian for home and European workmen has very generally proved a failure, the only exception thus far being at North Adams, Mass. Various reasons are given to account for the miscarriage of the scheme. The Chinaman, it is said, is liable to infirmities and weaknesses the same as his European and American competitors. In spite of his apparent docility he manifests a disinclination precisely for the highest wages going, and to check this tendency a system of isolation and seclusion from outside influences is necessary. Intelligent white men and shrewd Yankees are disgusted at their lessons in making a bargain, and the growing difficulty of overreaching them is a matter of general complaint. The meek, almond-eyed strangers who were lately glad to work for little or nothing demand the highest wages when they have learned the trade. But there is this difference between them and other workmen. If their demands are refused they do not sit down to starve in idleness. They generally start in their second hour to their old employer, and draw off his customers by underselling him in his own specialty. The average Chinese laborer is no more virtuous than his white prototype, and runs the whole gamut of the "Mulkan man," adding to them certain Oriental improvements which do not make them any the more wholesome. He is apt to be excessively fond of smoking opium, and, like his betters, gets lazy, and disposed to take his "day off" as often as possible. He is avaricious, too, to a degree, and is by no means a model of honesty. When he has learned his trade and picked up a few words of English—which is generally very quickly done—he is ready to abandon his employer without the slightest notice, in favor of any situation he can obtain at ever so slight an increase of wages. Capt. J. H. Hervey, who has had in his extensive laundry at Belleville, N. J., 150 Chinamen, has reluctantly come to the conclusion that their labor is not profitable, and has recently countermanded, at considerable loss, an order which he had given for a large addition to this force. Many of those first imported by this gentleman deserted in the manner stated above, and did not go empty handed. They had contracted considerable bills with the shopkeepers of Belleville, on the strength of the fact that the Chinese were employed for a fixed number of years, and would be able to pay. The merchants have in this way lost large sums, and there is no possibility of their ever securing their claims.

The *Balloon* mentioned also, the recent commotion among the Chinamen at Beaver Falls, caused by the fact that some new arrivals from China received a letter from home, two days after fellow countrymen who had been at the trade for years. And what renders this affair the more curious it says, is the fact that the old experienced hands joined in with the raw arrivals and could not see why all should not receive the highest maximum pay.

The Thoughtful Physician

Does not regard spring as a healthy season. Its sudden transitions of temperature, searching winds and chilling rains are provocative of rheumatism and neuralgia, and where there is a predisposition to dyspepsia or bilious colic, or chills and fever, such variations of the weather are apt to superinduce a visitation of one or other of those complaints. By toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at this season, these evils may, however, be warded off. The direct effect of the Standard Vegetable Specific is to invigorate the body and renovate the constitution, while it indirectly operates as a preventive of disease by purifying the animal fluids from any acid particles they may contain, and regulating the functions upon which health mainly depends—notably those of digestion, secretion and evacuation.

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Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.
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SILK GIMPS, SILK FRINGES, CROCHET LACES.
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BALBRIGAN,
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN MAKES.
COMB DEPARTMENT, New Style—
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EVERYTHING IN THIS LINE.
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Building and Loan Association.
Secretary's Report for the year ending March 18th, 1873.
RECEIPTS.
Cash from Installments.....$ 38,152 26
Cash from Initiations.....$26,00
Cash from Fines.....342 50
Cash from Interest on Loans.....14,586 91
Cash from Interest on Land Sold.....871 92
Cash from Premiums.....1,045 00
Cash from Bills Payable.....2,129 83
Cash from Leasehold Property.....2,035 40
Cash due Treasurer.....47 98
$ 45,773 25
DISBURSEMENTS.
Cash Paid on Loans.....$ 28,320 00
Cash Paid on Interest.....6,586 91
Cash Paid P. M. Love (Leasehold Property).....12,142 72
Cash Paid on Bills Payable.....2,500 00
Cash Paid for Interest on Advance Payments.....5 57
Cash Paid on Withdrawals.....1,438 05
$ 45,773 25
ASSETS.
Loans to Stockholders.....$ 37,600 00
Leasehold Mortgages to Members.....15,576 60
Leasehold Mortgages to Others.....15,576 60
Property on Hand.....2,099 34
$104,936 36
LIABILITIES.
Due J. Duncan, Treasurer.....$ 47 98
Due P. M. Love on Leasehold Property.....37,857 28
Capital.....37,857 28
Profits Earned.....30,323 34
$104,936 36
Stock in Advance.....$ 455 00
Stock in Arrears.....2,599 34
Land Interest in Advance.....6 92
Loan Interest in Advance.....0 00
Land Interest in Arrear.....9 35
Loan Interest in Arrear.....71 50
Amount Paid in Per Share.....13 00
Profits Per Share.....10 92
Present Value of Stock.....$ 23 92
March 25th, 1873. J. W. WHITE, Secretary.
We, the undersigned Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, hereby certify that the foregoing account is a correct exhibit of the finances of the Association.
G. A. SPRECHER,
G. W. BERTZINGER, Committee.
W. A. EDEBURN,
Tths

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, 1873.

With a spark of war between the great railroad lines in our immediate neighborhood, with the struggle between the Postmaster General and the roads concerning postal cars, the subject of governamental supervision of railroads comes up, like Banquo's ghost, and will not down at the bidding of those who would see it buried from the sight of the public; the great voting public, who are all, either as producers or consumers, interested in seeing some effective measures inaugurated which will relieve the burden of high freight charges from their shoulders.

President Grant saw the oncoming wave of popular feeling when he advocated Congressional aid for the purpose of opening channels or cheap water transportation between the seaboard and the West, and in this was consistent with himself in advocating, also, protection to home industries, although some of our free trade contemporaries would accuse him of being inconsistent. When the farmer has to go from home to find a market for his surplus product, the less he has to pay for transportation the greater his profit. With the growth of manufactures in the West, fostered by a productive tariff, he less will the former have to pay out in freights as his market is nearer home. The best illustration of this we find in the price of farm products at Johnstown now and prior to the building of the Cambria Iron Works. Then the farmer paid more than half the price realized from his products in reaching his market. Now he gets the same rates that are paid here, and expends little or nothing for transportation, a clear gain to him of the amount paid for freights.

Of the government supervision of railroads, which we are glad to see is occupying the attention of the Constitutional Convention, we can do no better than quote a passage from a letter of Josiah Quincy, published in one of the Boston papers:

"My own opinion is that ultimately the United States, acting under the same authority by which they constructed the Cumberland road, will own the road-beds and stations of its most important and greatest lines, and like the Erie canal, throw them open to legislation as regards the regular and moderate speed to any person who wishes either to put cars or locomotives upon them, paying, as on the canal, regular and fixed tolls for their use. With a double track there would be, on such roads, under such regulations (supplemented by Duff words as the following), no danger of collisions, and as the time would be given to the locomotive for going over, would not have to go upon any other than a uniform speed, there would be about as great safety and the hour of their arrival more certain than at present, and the whole would be relieved of the evils of fluctuating or excessive tariffs, as individuals and not corporations would be responsible."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	119	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113½	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	115	115	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117	117	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117½	117½	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, 10-40s	106	106	106¼
New 5s	114½	114½	114½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	118½	118½	118¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1861	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	117¾
United States 10-40s	106¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—We have the card of the "Citizens bank," of Pleasantville, Pa., organized as a partnership with working capital of $100,000 and presenting a long array of strong names as stockholders who are individually liable—offiered by James L. Connely, President, and F. Marrick, Cashier.

—In the Illinois Senate, on the 13th, a joint resolution was offered and made the special order for the 26th, asking Congress to propose a Constitutional amendment "declaring all railroads in the United States public highways, and authorizing Congress to establish and control inter-State or through rates of charges for the transportation of persons and property, leaving the State Legislatures respectively the power to control and establish the local rates."

Another joint resolution was offered to request the Governor to communicate with Governors of other States about holding a convention or Congress of States in July "to consider the expediency of drafting a bill, having for its object the regulation of passenger and freight tariffs upon all railroads now existing or in operation in any of the said States, with the understanding that such bill being completed and deemed equitable by said congress, a copy of the same shall be by the several State delegations presented to the legislatures thereof at their next session, and the passage effected, if possible."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 2, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Canton	90	.....	.....	25	.....	91
Western Union Tel	89½	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo & Co	.....	.....	.....	93½	.....	.....
American Express	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	101½	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Hudson River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	.....	.....	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pitts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and R. I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and N. W. pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
St. Paul	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
St. Paul pref	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	21¾	.....	.....
Wabash pref	.....	.....	.....	40¾	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	.....
Chicago and Alton, pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	.....	.....	.....	4¾	.....	4¾
Harlem	134¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. C. and Hud. R	56¾	.....	.....	.....	56¾	57
Hannibal and St. Jo	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Hannibal and St. Jo, pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Mail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	55½	Lehigh Navigation	34
Reading	98¾	Lehigh Valley	73
United Cos. of N. J.	120	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	91¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	31½	Central Transport	44¾
Lehigh Val. Tr. R.	58¾	Penn's Allotments	54¾
Phila. and Erie	25		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather, though not cold, is disagreeable on account of the high winds prevailing. Indeed, it would seem that winter is reluctant to give up his reign to gentle spring.

In our "talks and talks" to-day with leading commission merchants we learned the following facts with regard to the markets. With regard to produce, that the is pronounced by all to be unequaled by the almost impassable state of the country roads, which prevents buyers coming to the market. But it is an ill wind that blows no one good, and it may be stated that produce dealers are selling goods as fast as received, and at prices rather in favor at any time during the winter, with some few exceptions, such as dried fruits, beans, &c.

Apples sell readily at $3 00@3 50 bbl for a prime article. Apple butter is in fair demand at 50@60c per gallon.

Choice roll butter commands almost any price. We know of one prominent house disposing of to-day's receipts *before a friend*, at 40c per lb. And we may remark that a medium article commands as good prices as choice did one week ago.

Cheese is active, and prime stock finds ready sale at 14@15c for both dairy and factory; sales common and damaged stock at 8@10c.

The dried fruit market rules dull, the demand for home consumption being limited. However, we are reported sales of some 500 bbls prime Dried Apples for eastern consumption at 4c, and more could be disposed of at the same rates. The outside figures in a jobbing way are 5c. Peaches will be found quoted low.

Cranberries are not seasonable and prices are nominal, and we are assured upon good authority that several lots have been reshipped to the consignor by the consignee because better prices could be obtained at home than here, freight included.

Prime white country lard is wanted at 8c; anything dark can only be disposed of for manufacturing purposes.

All varieties of vegetables, such as turnips, parsnips, onions, &c., &c., meet with ready sale, but the fluctuations in prices from day to day makes it extremely difficult to give exact quotations.

Eggs, under large receipts, are lower, with a still downward tendency in prices. "Ham and eggs" is now in season at reasonable rates.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,139	8,262	14,401
Apples, barrels	1,396	1,543	2,939
Cheese, boxes	151	50	201
Corn, sacks	1,511	3,692	5,203
Wheat, sacks	1,666	5,870	10,536
Barley, sacks	4,404	2,598	7,002
Rye, sacks	919	544	1,463
Oats, sacks	8,941	10,189	19,031
Butter, packages	383	349	732
Bacon, pieces	5,907	5,704	11,692
Bacon, tierces	575	305	880

The following are the leading articles of produce for March for the past five years:

Articles.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Flour, bbls	34,444	18,425	20,253	18,988	37,071
Apples, barrels	2,091	1,542	1,545	2,435	2,939
Cheese, boxes	1,288	2,064	3,152	1,750	1,431
Corn, sacks	10,784	7,041	3,275	3,000	5,203
Wheat, sacks	12,147	13,796	11,774	20,901	10,536
Barley, sacks	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	7,002
Rye, sacks	8,877	4,307	6,352	6,750	1,463
Oats, sacks	12,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	19,031
Butter, packages	1,448	1,604	2,008	2,127	1,374
Butter, pounds	73,167	3,000	2,000	2,000	732
Bacon, tierces	.....	.....	1,558	1,693	2,092

Below we give the ruling rates of the market, with the remark that they are wholesale prices, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASH—Common soda ash quoted at refined 6¾@7c; rota, 9¼@9½c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3½@4c; nitrate soda, 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

APPLES—Receipts light. Prime hay $ 00 @ 00 per bbl; prime $2 25@2 50; common $1 50@2 00.

ALE—Following are figures at which Pittsburgh brands are sold in the market: X, $3 00 per bbl; XX, $4 00; pure, $10 00; India ale, $11 00.

APPLES—Strictly prime dried quoted, small sales at 4@6c as to quality.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—No change in prices. Receipts 98 tierces. We quote as follows: Uncanvassed sugar cured hams, 14c; canvassed, 15@15½c; uncanvassed sugar cured shoulders 9½c; canvassed do 10c; plain shoulders 8c; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear 10@10½c; breakfast bacon 12c; canvased do 12½c; uncanvased dried beef 10c; canvassed do 10½c; mess pork, $17 50; mess beef, $9 00@10 00; lard, in tierces, 9½c; in half bbls, 10½c; in kegs and buckets, 11c; pigs feet, 6c per kegs, $2 50 in half bbls, $1 40.

BUTTER—Receipts 97 packages, which shows a decline. Choice roll commands 38@40c; common this side. The supply of prime dairy for a week of 150 bbls demand.

BAKING POWDER—Following are the ruling rates: ¼ lb cans $1 60 ₰ doz; ½ lb cans $2 50; 1 lb cans $4 50; 2 lb cans $7 00 ₰ doz.

BEANS—Small white quoted $2 00 ₰ bushel, the latter for white navy.

BROOMS—Stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. We quote: No 2 hurl, green sewed, $1 75; No 2 hurl, painted, $1 90.

BUCKWHEAT—Pure buckwheat flour in bbls as follows: Two bush, 370; two half bush, 45c; three quarter, 55c.

BESWAX—The present rates are 23@25c ₰ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off, still the supply is equal to the demand. We quote: New York factory 14@15c; Ohio do 16@16½c; Factory 14@15c ₰ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. Current price $7 00@7 50 ₰ box.

CIDER—We note sales at $6 00@8 00 ₰ bbl.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams, 9@10c; sides 7@8c; for clear shoulders 6@6 ₰ lb; demand fair.

DRIED FRUITS—Generally a fair trade demand: Apples 5@6c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; mixed 5½@6c; pealed, 10c; blackberries, 5@5½c.

EGGS—The ruling of the market to-day was 20c ₰ dozen. Some parties look for an advance in prices, while others assert that there is to be a further decline. We shall see.

FLOUR—Stores have again reduced the prices on all grades of spring wheat flours. The following are the ruling rates of the market. Mill rates are unchanged as follows: National Mills, white wheat, $10 20 per bbl; sacks $9 80; Panhandle, Southern manner, $9 50 per bbl; sacks $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter wheat, $9 per bbl; sacks $8 80. Stores—Choice red winter wheat flour $8 50 ₰ bbl; fancy, $8 75; Ohio spring wheat, $9 25; Rising Sun $8 00; Minnesota Island $8 50; Imperial $7 50; Purple $7 00; Madison Mills $9 00; Walton's, St. Louis, $9 50. Oat meal $8 00. Corn meal $3 00. Rye flour $5 75.

FEATHERS—Market quiet at 68@70c for prime live geese.

GROCERIES—Trade is moderately active, and only needs an improvement in country roads, and in the weather, to bring it up to the regular spring volume. Prices on most staples are very firm, on account of the advance in gold premium. Coffee is very firm in the East in gold price, and the higher premium ere, have resulted similarly. Sugars for all advance is reported before many days, if present prices are sustained. Sugar, although yet very cheap, is quite firm, and Baltimore refiners have advanced ¼c on soft sugars. Havana are held ¼c higher in Philadelphia. It looks as if the lowest point of the cycle had been reached and passed. We have nothing to note with regard to prices on other articles, and quote as follows:

Sugars—Havana 12¾c; A 11¾c; B 11¼c; extra C 11¼c; C fair to yellow 10¾c; New Orleans sugars, good, 9c; New Orleans sugars, prime, 10c; New Orleans sugars, choice, 10¾c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio coffee, packages, 20c; loose 20½c. Green Java coffee, fair $16@20 00; prime, $20@25 00; old government Java $28@30 00.

Syrups—Common 30@35c; City 35@40c; H & E 40@45c; Golden 45@50c; Sugar House 70@75c. Phoenix 70c; white $1 20.

Molasses—Carolina 35@40c; Rangoon 75@80c.

Rice—Carolina 9@10c; Rangoon 7@8c.

Soda Or—Saleratus—Dome—Choice 5@5½c; strictly prime 7c; prime 7½c ₰ gallon.

Starch—Laycrs $2 50; Valentine's no 1 Mercantile $3 00; Scotch $5 50 ₰ box.

GRAIN—We give below the receipts of wheat, oats, corn, barley and rye since our last report, exclusive of elevator:

Wheat, sacks	495	Corn, sacks	937
Barley, sacks	374	Rye, sacks	170
Oats, sacks	2,065		

The market is in the same condition we left it at our last revie . The continued bad roads in the country coupled with the fact that farmers are turning their attention to "sugaring off" cuts down the receipts of wheat to be light. There is no change in prices, and the market at a round is reported dull and in an unsettled condition. We quote in brief, as follows: White wheat $1 85; red winter $1 80; amber $1 85, all car lots. Oats—White, 47c; mixed 43c; black 40c. Corn—Shelled yellow 52c, car 55c. Rye 75c. Barley 60@81.

HAY—Sales baled, on wharf and track, at $25@26 ₰ ton. Oats straw $20@22 ₰ ton.

LOUNT—Sales at $4 00@4 50 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales No. 1 at 70@72; jobbing lots, 72@73c ₰ gallon.

ONION SETS—Command $5 50@6 00 ₰ bushel.

ONIONS—The market is barren of supplies, and sales are made readily at $3 @ bushel.

OATS—Sales at 43@43½c ₰ bu.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₰ bbl; No 2 $1 50.

SAPOLIO—$5 00 ₰ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5; timothy seed $3 75@4 00; flaxseed $1 90@2 00 ₰ bush.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Nothing stirring. 92@93c ₰ gal.

POTATOES—Owing to bad roads the price of potatoes is firmer. Lake Shore peachblows, on track, 70c ₰ bush.

SWEET POTATOES—Sales are made at $1 00@1 50 ₰ bush.

ONION MEAT—Standard grades are selling at 12c ₰ lb.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 4½@5c ₰ lb.

MILL FEED—Middlings ₰ cwt, $1 80; seconds $1 40; fine middlings, $1 30; coarse chops, $1 40; chopped corn $1 35; bolted corn meal $1 35.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUPS—We quote at 15@16c ₰ lb. Syrups are still held at $1 25@1 30 per gallon, jug included.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

April 1.—There was a decline toward the close of the week, and there is now a good stage of water in the river, with prospects of liberal supplies of coal from above. We quote Ohio river 9½@10c and Pittsburgh 10c per bushel, afloat. The rates delivered to consumers are limited for Ohio river, 11@12c for Kanawha, 18c for Pittsburgh, and 22@25c for cannel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have nothing new or important for our readers. The market was decidedly dull. There was no mistake about that. Prices were no lower; the only difficulty was there being no purchasers. We quote nominally 5¾@6c ₰ gallon here; at Parker's sales of 4,000 bbls were reported, in lots, at $2 10@2 15@2 17½ ₰ bbl. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report a dull market. There is, however, a good deal shipping East. We quote standard brands at 15¾@15¾@16c ₰ gallon.

TITUSVILLE, PA., April 2.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet, without quotable change in prices. On upper road there was little doing, market closing quiet at $2 15 offered, and $2 20 asked. At Oil City the market was nominally $2 40; buyers offering $2 35. The market at Parker's is steady at $2 10@2 15. At Petroleum the market is quiet and unchanged, closing at $2 10. The home refined market nominally 10½c in bulk and 15¾c in bbls. Sales:

650 bbls upper road, O. P.....$2 15
483 bbls upper road, T. P.....2 17½
600 bbls upper road, spot.....2 17½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....2 15
400 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 10
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 15
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 17½
500 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 10
500 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 17½
500 bbls Tidioute, spot.....2 10
2,000 bbls Tidioute, spot.....2 10

OIL CITY, April 3.—250 bbls upper and lower road at $2 15.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 2.—Market dull at $2 15.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Market dull but steady; S. W. 19@19½c; crude 13½c; futures: 1st to 15th of May, 19¾@19¾c; 15th to 31st of May, 19¾@19¾c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 2.—Crude 9c; refined 19¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Refined 19¼c; crude in tank 8½c; in bbls 11½c. Market firm.

[Lines in bad working order, hence we are without our usual full oil dispatches.]

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 1, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart, P & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,331
Standard Oil Wks	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,331
Citizens' Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,331
Central Ref'g Co	J P Logan, Phila	1,169
J A McKee & Son	J P Logan, Phila	1,169
Vesta Oil Works	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,243
J Spear & Co	C Pratt, New York	165
C C Beggs & Co	H S Mayney & Co, N Y	51
Total		5,119

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.	Horses, No.	Mules, head.
Wednesday, April 2	1,040	3,020	2,600	90	.....

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.	Horses, No.	Mules, head.
Wednesday, April 2	590	1,800	2,000	90	.....

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day are fair and for the week fair. The run of through cattle is unusually heavy and causes a rather bad feeling here. Prices to this time has been inclined slow with prices from 50c to 75c lower than last week. Buyers are willing to purchase but only for the wants of the day. The large attendance of buyers; 1,040 head delivered; sales 426 Illinois steers, 1,193 lbs, at $5 50@5 75; 50 Ohio steers, 1,114 to 1,540 lbs, at $5 50@6 00; 30 Ohio steers, 1,200 lbs, at $5 75; 20 cows, 1,046 375c; 18 Michigan steers, 1,495 lbs, at $5 97. Missouri steers, 1,241 to 1,292 lbs, at $5 37½@5 75; 32 Chicago steers, 1,250 lbs, at $5 50; Michigan stockers, 919 to 961 lbs, at $4 50@5 00; 42 Illinois stockers, 698 lbs, at $5 37½; market and lambs.

—Receipts to-day 1,800 head; total for the week 15,500 head; market dull; no Eastern buyers present; about 12 car loads offered. Sales at $5 00@5 75.

Hogs.

—Receipts to-day 1,100 head; total for the week 19,500 head; market dull and heavy. Prices a slight advance on yesterday's prices; sales 5 Illinois hogs, 180 to 250 lbs, at $5 80@6 15; 148 Ohio hogs, 150 lbs, at $5 70; 94 Ohio stillers, 55 lbs, at $5 85.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cotton easy at 19c. Flour dull at $ 00 @ 00. Wheat quiet at $1 45@1 47. Corn quiet at 39c. Oats quiet at 28@30c. Groceries steady. Linseed oil steady, with a moderate demand at 50 @ 00. Lard quiet at 8½@8¾c. Pork dull at $17 00@17 50. Bulk meats—Demand fair and prices unchanged. Bacon—Demand fair and prices unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92c. Butter dull and prices dropping; No 1, 66c. Barley dull and prices have declined; spring No 2, 68c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat firmer and better; No 1 red winter $1 71; No 2 do is held at $1 62. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 44@45c. Oats quiet at 32c. Refined petroleum steady; car lots 16c; smaller lots 16½c higher; Ohio State test 94@96c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 2.—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; extra $1 23; No 1, $1 84@1 84¼; amber $1 66. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 42c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; sales at 36c. Clover seed nominal at $5 00@5 10.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake at $44 50. Pig iron in moderate request; Scotch $34@35; American $46 50@50. Bar iron at $110. Rinsen steel quiet at $16@16 50. Nails quiet; cut $5 55; clinch 4c 70s 7 50.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 2.—Grain market unchanged. Nothing doing.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1873.—P. M.

MONEY.

The financial situation is less distressing to borrowers than yesterday, but nevertheless very stringent. Call loans ranged from 7 per cent. coin for a brief period in the afternoon to ¼@16, ⅝, ⅜, ½, and ⅝ per cent. per diem, closing at ⅝@¾. The tone, duration and unfavorable rumors as to Treasury gold-ated closely in sympathy with alternate favorable ance. The rumors of yesterday as to the ten millions legal tenders rests on the fact that a large reserve has been for years kept in the Sub-Treasury here to meet sudden demands upon it—officials have not yet received any order to pay it out. The latest Washington reports indicate the probability of prepayment without rebate of the May interest, or something over sixteen millions of coin, but nothing definite is known. Money is returning slowly to the West and in a few days currency will flow back from the Middle and Eastern States. Outstanding legal tender circulation is $368,640,000, a slight increase.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling dull at 107¾@107¾ for sixty days and 108¾ at sight.

GOLD.

Gold rose from 116⅞ to 117⅛ under purchases for the bull clique, but the advance was partially lost, closing at 117⅛@117⅝. Loans 5 to 3-64 for carrying. Clearings $83,600,000. Treasury disbursements $62,000. Customs receipts $229,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firmer but dull.

U. S. coup 1881	119½	5-20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	115½	5-20s, 1868	117¾
5-20s, 1864	115¾	Mocks	116
5-20s, 1865	117¾	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾	Currency 6s	118¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and weak. Old Virginias are offered at 3 per cent. lower.

Missouri 6s	93¾	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, 6s, old	80	South Carolina, old	39
Tennessee, new	79¾	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	40		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks irregular and unsettled, the changes in the money market are reflected in the differences between cash and regular transactions of ¼@½ per cent. Gold and carrying have ranged all over from ¼@½ per cent. Government bonds are steady. Western Union at 89¾@90, closing at 89¾. Pacific Mail at 95¾@96. Lake Shore 92¾, 92¾, and 93. Erie at 64¾@64¾. Western Union at 89¾@90. Pacific Mail at 95¾@96. Lake Shore 92¾, 92¾, and 93. Erie at 64¾@64¾. Wabash 21¾@21¾. Rock Island 114¼@114¼. Fort Wayne at 92. Illinois Central at 114. Pittsburgh 91. Ohio and Mississippi at 45¾@45¾. Terre Haute 5. Michigan Southern at 92¾@92¾. Illinois Central at 114. Cleveland and Pittsburgh 91. Chicago and Rock Island at 114¼@114¼. Northwestern at 39½@39½. Northwestern preferred at 57¾@57¾. Fort Wayne at 92. Western Union 89¾@90. Milwaukee and St. Paul at 39½@39½. Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred at 57¾@57¾. Ohio and Mississippi 45¾@45¾. Illinois Central 114. Chicago and Alton at 114. Chicago and Alton preferred at 115. Cleveland and Pittsburgh 91. Chicago and Rock Island 114¼@114¼. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne at 92. Chicago and Northwestern at 39½@39½. Chicago and Northwestern preferred at 57¾@57¾.

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Pittsburgh-Allegheny Charter Amended and Passed—Congressional Apportionment Passed by the Senate—Another Batch of Vetoes from the Governor—Western Bills Disposed Of.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2, 1873.

SENATE.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Humphreys—An act for the more safe and speedy collection of taxes in the city of Pittsburgh. It provides that in case the Board of Revision is not finished, or the Board neglect their duties, the City Assessor shall act in their place.

Supplement to the charter of Monongahela City.

Mr. Playford—To provide for the perfecting of conveyance of real estate under sales made by executors and trustees.

Pittsburgh-Allegheny Charter.

Mr. Humphreys called up the city charter, which has for its object abolishing the Deputy Mayors and giving Councils the power to elect them from four to ten committing magistrates, to reside in the district they hold their office, and who are to be chosen as committing magistrates. He said that there were features in the bill he did not approve of, but the bill had been submitted to the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh and he would not impose their wishes.

The Congressional Apportionment.

At the afternoon session the first bill considered was the Congressional Apportionment. After being discussed and several amendments offered, the bill as reported by the committee passed by a vote of 18 to 31.

Another Instalment of Vetoes.

The Governor sent in ten vetoes to the Senate during the session.

Bills Passed.

Supplement to the borough of McKeesport passed; also supplement to act authorizing the execution of process in certain cases in equity concerning property within the jurisdiction of the Court and defendants non-resident.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Senate bills passed finally:

Supplement to Little Saw Mill Run Railroad.

Act authorizing the Auditor General, Directors of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, to borrow money.

Supplement to borough of Sharpsburg.

A further supplement to the Improvement Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

An act conferring additional powers on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad.

The following Western bills were killed:

Act relative to roads in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county.

Act incorporating North American Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Supplement to Chartiers Improvement.

Act incorporating the American Tube Company.

Act repealing part of Penn avenue Improvement &c.

The following House bills were passed: Act relative to the services of process notices.

Act to incorporate the Enterprise Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Act incorporating the Youghiogeny Railroad and Coal Company.

Act incorporating the Farmers and Mechanics Life Association of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing pension to the widow of Wetson Kile.

Petty Reward for Valuable Service.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., April 2, 1873.

Yesterday morning an old man, *en route* for the West, lost his pocket book, containing one thousand four hundred and forty dollars, which was found at Roanoke and left here in the owner to-day. He rewarded the finder with the paltry sum of ten dollars, and went on his way rejoicing.

EWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

W. T. Street, Baltimore commission merchant, who yesterday shot himself, died yesterday from the effect of the wound.

The Democratic ticket in St. Louis was elected by an average majority of four thousand. Of teen aldermen only seven are Democrats.

A requisition has been made upon Governor Dix by the Governor Kentucky for George Macklin, ex-Bank of Kentucky notoriety, and Police of Louisville suspected the President of N York to hold Macklin subject to the requisition, although he not be eligible. Macdonald is kept in Louisville by the use of Sweet.

The Illinois Farmer Convention met at Springfield yesterday, effected a permanent organization and appointed committee to procure legislation.

The Governor of Newjersey yesterday signed anti-monopoly railroad bill, and flags were flying Trenton in honor of the release of New Jersey from Railroad monopoly. All has also passed the Houses of the Legislature to exempt from municipal taxation the main and stem and principal passenger and freight depots of railroads. The bill also provides, include ten acres, and all other property, includ rolling stock, to be subject to municipal as well State taxation.

In the Omaha, Neb., city elections, Tuesday, Citizens ticket elected the Mayor, City Treasurer Police Judge and Marshal. Republicans elected the City Clerk, Street Commissioner and City Engineer.

Theatrical manager John A. Stevens, of Omaha sues the Omaha *Republican* for $10,000 damages defamation of character.

The printers' strike in Breslau, Germany, terminated.

A dispatch from Washington states that authority is known for the report that the Secretary the Treasury will deposit ten million dollars the New York banks.

Salvini, the great Italian tragedian, will visit United States in August.

The steamers Alexandria, Australia and Moselle have arrived out.

At Cincinnati yesterday quite a number of cutters demanded that their wages should be raised from $2 to $3 to $3 60, and quit work because the employers refused to yield to terms. How long the strike is has not been developed.

Charles Nixon, murderer of Pfeiffer, at yorkhas been convicted of murder in the first degree.

The condition of Congressman Brooks is improving and if no relapse occurs he hopes to ride Washington within a week.

Prominent New York bankers and bank officials called upon President Grant last evening and presented their views on the financial situation.

Committees of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, the Societe du Cable Trans Atlantique and New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies have agreed upon an immediate amalgamation of those lines, subject to ratification by the Boards of Directors of each company, at a meeting to be held in London to-morrow.

General L. B. Van Buren, Chief Consul-general of the United States to the Vienna Exhibition and Dr. A. Rappaport, Wm. F. Round and John S. Dunning Assistant Commissioners, have arrived in London. After remaining there a few days they will proceed to Vienna by way of Paris.

The Indiana State Temperance Convention met at Indianapolis yesterday. Among its proceedings were: A State Central Committee of five, with Col John W. Ray, of Indianapolis, as chairman, and a committee from each Congressional district was appointed, for the purpose of organization throughout the State in the interest of the temperance movement. Provisions were also made for raising funds to testing the constitutionality of the prohibitory law in the Supreme Court.

The election in Rhode Island yesterday resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, except Lieutenant Governor, for which office there is no choice. The Legislature is Republican, as usual.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 2, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @92⅞; and for account 92⅞@93; new 5 per cent securities 5-20s of '65, 91⅜; do of '67, 90⅝; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 7s, 91; Erie Railway bonds 25@27; shares 9@9¼. Sales at the Stock Exchange on government securities is ⅛ ⅜ cent. lower than the bank rate. Refined petroleum 14⅜ shilling.

PARIS, April 2.—Rentes 87 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Cotton unchanged; upland 9⅛@9⅜d; Orleans 9⅜@9⅝d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; March and April shipments from Savannah or Charleston at 9⅛@9⅜d; deliverable from 15-16@1 inch. Red winter wheat 9s 6d. Flour 37s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Beef 81s. Lard 48s. Cheese 73s. Cumberland middlings 8¾ short rib 49s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 2.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1873.

	Cents.
Henry Steinberger, Worthington, Pa.	2
N. C. Moore, Clark's, W. Va.	2
Wm. Dahayen, Sockeysville, E. Pa.	2
George W. Thomey, Petrolia City, Pa.	2
Patrick Fallen, Cleveland, O.	2
George Wolf, Danville, N. Y.	2
Kelly, Felt & Co., Baltimore, Md.	2
H. J. Logan, Logan's Ferry, Pa.	2
Scribner & Co., Danville, N. Y.	2
Miss J. Maxwell, Danville, Pa.	2
Mrs. Dr. Jacobus, Allegheny, Pa.	2
J. D. Buckley, Temperanceville, Pa.	2
Abraham Beckhicle, East Brady, Pa.	2
Bragg & Fisher, Bragg's Mills, Pa.	2
Prof. L. H. Eaton, Allegheny City, Pa.	2
John O'Leary, Brady's Bend, Pa.	2
J. M Larimer, Turtle Creek, Pa.	2
R. W. Watson, Sewickley, Pa.	2
John McKelvy, Williamsburg, Pa.	2
Miss Margie M. Graham, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	2
George Iff & Sons, Erie, Pa.	2
Wm. Erwin, Temperanceville, Pa.	2
Dr. Sims, Temperanceville, Pa.	2
Miss Sinnock, Temperanceville, Pa.	2
George A. Bigard, McKeesport, Pa.	2
Asher Smith, Greensburg, Pa.	2
Mrs. M. J. Woods, Greensburg, Pa.	2
E. E. Upstill, Manor Station, Pa.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Essay Contest.

The essay contest which is to take place in the Pittsburgh Female College to-morrow evening promises to be unusually attractive, in addition to the essays there will be excellent vocal and instrumental music. Tickets may be had at the book stores. Those who propose to attend should be early as admitted without a ticket. Doors will open at 7 o'clock, and the performance will commence at 7:30.

Wants His Child.

Alexander Otterson yesterday applied to the Court of Common Pleas for a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring Mary Jane Otterson, of Allegheny, to deliver to him his child, aged five years and a half, which, he alleges, is illegally restrained of its liberty by said party from his custody and control. The writ was granted and made returnable on Saturday next at eleven o'clock.

Death of a Minister.

The Rev. Mr. Lowary, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Beaver, Pa., died suddenly at his residence on Monday night. He was taken ill on Sunday, but being subject to attacks of indigestion, no fears were entertained until Monday afternoon, when his symptoms became alarming, and he sank suddenly until he expired. The deceased was an earnest and devoted minister, and his death is deeply lamented by his congregation, who will deeply regret his demise.

Landmarks of Truth.

The Quaker City Publishing Company have just issued a handsome volume of about 500 pages, entitled "Landmarks of Truth; or, Harmony of the Holy Scriptures and Science." It is designed as a defensive Manual of the Bible, an armor to the Christian against the assaults of Modern Skepticism and Criticism, establishing the Inspiration of the Bible, the Fundamental Principles of Christianity, together with a history of the Religious Denominations of the World, their creeds, doctrines, ceremonies, etc. The book is from the pen of D. M. Evans, A. B., is clearly printed in large type and handsomely bound. As a supplement to the various Bible dictionaries and commentaries it will be found useful by all students of the Scriptures. All the "isms" of the day are examined, and refutations supported by Holy Writ furnished. The book will be sold by subscription only. Mr. I. F. Harris, of No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny City, is the publishers' agent for this vicinity.

STREET COMMITTEE MEETING.

Sukes' Run and Other Sewers—Petitions and Remonstrances on Improvements.

The Street Committee held a meeting yesterday evening in the Common Council chamber, and there was a large attendance. The following is a report of the most important business transacted.

The question of allowing the reporters of the press to be present at the meetings of the committee was brought up and the courtesy was allowed, unanimously.

Mr. Watson, from the Sub-committee on Sukes Run Sewer, reported that they would recommend that the city pay for the expense already incurred and that the sewer be completed forthwith at the proper expense of the property owners.

Mr. Watson explained the matter, supporting the action of the committee, and Mr. Rafferty in a few remarks also supported the action.

Mr. West thought the South Side ought not to have to pay any portion of the cost of said sewer.

Mr. Adams said he understood that an act was on the Legislature, which would set the matter right, although an equitable assessment might be imposed now. He moved to postpone action until the next meeting.

The Chair warned the committee against committing a blunder—one that would cost the city some $16,000.

Mr. Watson said the blunders had already been bound accommodation train. The engines were considerably behind time. Passenger coaches slightly, but no persons were injured.

The water supply in Allegheny yesterday was much interfered with. It was the receipt of water by those residing on the hill sides being deprived of this beverage. The works at the Two Mile Run were suspended shortly after eleven o'clock last night, and the usual supply may be expected to-day.

The first entertainment of the Lawrenceville Literary Society will be given in the Fifth ward school hall on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. The programme consists of orations, declamations, readings, recitations, select readings and dialogues, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

Augustus King, a colored woman, made information yesterday before Mayor Callow against Tyler Morgan, also colored, for felonious assault and battery, alleging that the accused fired a revolver at her because she refused to wash for him. He, however, missed his aim and she escaped uninjured. A warrant was issued.

Miss Hettie, wife of Mr. T. H. McIlwaine, who died on Sunday, at the residence of her father, the residence of her husband in East Liberty. Deceased was quite young, a most estimable woman, and was much beloved by a large circle of acquaintances. She had been a member of the Second U. P. Church, of which Rev. Mr. Hanna, The young husband has our sincere sympathies in his sad bereavement.

Several boarders in one of the boarding houses of the city were robbed the other night of some of their wearing apparel. A young man who had been staying at the house for a time, absenting himself was of course suspected of being the thief. These suspicions were confirmed by the receipt of a note from him acknowledging the acts and enclosing the pawn tickets. The clothing was recovered by an officer and now the pawnbrokers and the landlady are the losers.

Mrs. Christiana Cotrell appeared before Deputy Mayor Heisel yesterday, and made an information against her husband, Lorenz Cotrell, charging him with felonious assault and battery. She alleges that on Tuesday night he attacked her with a knife, inflicting a deep wound and severing an artery in the scuffle which followed her babe was also cut on the head. An officer arrested the offender, and after a hearing he was held in five hundred dollars bail for trial at court.

Mrs. John A. Duncan, clerk for Mr. Rowe, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died yesterday, at the early age of twenty-two years. Mr. Duncan came here some five years since, from New York, and entered the office as a messenger. By promptness and fidelity he secured promotion, and soon worked his way up to a clerkship. He exhibited good business talent, and gave promise of great usefulness. He was cut down by consumption, and although he had no relatives to sympathize with him in the death angel, he received the kindest attentions of devoted friends.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Meyren J. Clark, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

G. F. and A. G. Mason, co-partners as G. F. Mason & Co., of Bradford county, bankers, were discharged from bankruptcy, it appearing that their assets amounted to more than fifty per centum of the amounted to more than fifty per centum of the amounted to more than fifty per centum of the

Frederick Smith, provisional assignee of Reinecke, claims proved against the estate.

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A. Phillips, of this city, bankrupts, presented man A Phillips, of this city, bankrupts, presented man

his report, which was confirmed by the Court.

On petition of E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co., of New York city, creditors, the National Iron Company, of Montour county, was adjudged bankrupts, and the matter referred to Register Overton, of Towanda.

On petition of Thomas Hardten, of Tioga county, creditor, the firm of Houghton, Orr & Co., of that county, was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Smith, of Tioga.

A. T. McCarty, of Lycoming county, was adjudged bankrupt, on petition of Hannah Martin & other creditors, of Clinton county. Referred to Register Smith, of Tioga.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Edward Bourne vs. the Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum, action to recover for heating apparatus, the jury is out.

In the case of Lenhart & Co. vs. Henry Lhoeli, action on a mechanic's lien, the jury found for plaintiff for $200.

In the case of Arnheim vs. Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company, verdict for plaintiff for $26.

John Helfelder vs. Jacob Kunz. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $224 50.

Eliza R. Johnston vs. Lucas Zimmer. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

56. O'Neal vs. Backhouse.
58. Rinehart vs. Schad.
59. Ramsey vs. Tanner.
105. Dickenbaugh vs. Voelker.
120. Pike Run Co. vs. Commercial Republic."
121. O'Connor vs. McGuire et al.
127. McGuire vs. Wallace.
129. Pittsburgh vs. Shepherd et al.
132. Dalley vs. Brown.
133. Richardson vs. Hagdtmeyer.
134. Kopp & Voegtly vs. Maumax.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

City of Allegheny vs. McCreery, reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge Hampton.

Judge Kirkpatrick is still listening to the pros and cons of the lateral railroad law, as exhibited in the case of Hays vs. Briggs.

The trial list reported yesterday will be called to-day.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Wm. McAuliff plead guilty to the larceny of a watch and chain, the property of Joseph Bell.

Wm. Foley plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor without license.

Wm. Tomer, jr., was convicted of assault and battery on Simon Mann.

August Indefield, charged with perjury, in swearing that he had not agreed to sell his purchased bar, he would find defendant a purchaser for certain lots, and that prosecutor did not find him a purchaser, together with the market prices. Although these prices may fluctuate more or less, the circular will be found invaluable, as it will enable dealers at a distance to make out their lists more readily, and transmit their orders through the mails, which will receive the same attention as though they called personally. Altogether, this is a cleverly gotten up circular.

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The manufacturing establishment of Messrs. D. W. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny City, is perhaps one of the largest furniture establishments in the cities, and their stock of elegant cushion furniture, plain parlor furniture, chamber sets, hall, dining room and office furniture, is one of the largest and finest in the city. This house seems to be a favorite resort for persons seeking a desirable article of goods, and justly so. It is reason that Messrs. Huntsman & Co., aim at giving satisfaction to their customers.

The Right Place.

100 Wood street, R. E. Breed & Co.'s,
To buy Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,
Shades of all kinds for wax flowers,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

A Word to Merchants.

Both city and country merchants should make it a rule to deal with those manufacturers who advertise; where the best goods can be had at the lowest selling rates. There are manufacturers who, instead of chasing tobacco and cigars at the wholesale establishment of T. J. Wallace, 91 Sixth street, formerly No. 5, Clark's Row, this business being carried on in the tobacco and cigar line, and at such prices that we will put purchasers to the blush. Goods are represented, and all orders will receive prompt attention.

Baker's Elixir Calisaya Bark and Iron.

A delicious tonic. Cures dyspepsia, nervousness, &c. Dr. Hampton and wife have been using it in delicate females it is found wonderfully beneficial. Price 75c. 80 Fifth street.

Charles Stokes & Co.,

the celebrated Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia, invite an inspection of their unusually elegant stock of fine imported fabrics for Spring wear. Their reputation is paid to the workmanship and trimming of their garments.

The quality is surpassed by none, and every endeavor is used to give perfect satisfaction. 841 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, under the Girard House.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above named apparatus the wants of the trade have been fully met, and the public will be benefited by the use of such a perfect and pure beverage. We are informed that the Messrs. Lippincott have sent an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and finish. Before purchasing soda fountains please call and examine our samples, or send for catalogue. We are also prepared to furnish all the fixtures for soda fountains, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We are the only house represented in this line of business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Belle Flower,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Peach,	Rose,
Sherbet,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—its purity—and to this have had our closest attention. Every part coming in contact with soda or syrup is of block tin, and not coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McCarran & McKennan's drug store, No. 86 Market street, Pittsburgh.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Offins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE.

LEA & PERRINS'S Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.
Agents for the United States.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $25 TO $500.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
AT $8 TO $125.
Send for Illustrated Price List.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $8.
Revolvers, $6 to $8.
Rifles, $5 to $25.
Pistols, $1 to $5.
Cartridges, Primers, Powder, Shot, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material, Guns and Pistols repaired. Sporting Goods. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any part of the country C. O. D.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.
Sign of the Big Gun.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY
for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a mere mention of its name is sufficient to the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having it by them in case of sickness among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Statesmen, and all the best families in the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

Dr. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he ever used.

REV. DARNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefited by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Scrofula, after all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE
FOR SALE,
Choice Suburban Site,

Consisting of 1½ Acres of beautifully lying Ground, situate near Oakland, and adjoining Linden Grove.

This is a favorable opportunity to purchase a Site for a Suburban Residence, within easy distance of the center of business, and not be compelled to wait years for shade, as one-half of the lot is in forest.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
115 FOURTH AVENUE.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Monthly Reports—The Tax Levy.

A regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon.

Members present—Messrs. Arthurs, Beck, Boggs, Douglass, Fitzsimmons, Hartley, Rowley, Torrence, and Kincaid, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Superintendent shows the attendance at Poor Farm for the month of March as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates	156	97	252
Admitted during month	18	6	24
	174	103	276
Less discharges, elopements and death	22	12	35
	151	90	241

Showing a net decrease for the month of eleven persons.

The Farm Physician reported eight cases admitted in the hospital during the month, ten discharged and twenty cases remain under treatment. There were three births and four deaths.

These reports, together with the regular monthly reports of visits and treatment by different physicians under the Board, were read and accepted.

The Secretary reported cash on hand April 1st, 1873, $4,481 81. Accepted.

The Secretary read a report, showing twenty-three inmates of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and chargeable to the County Home from recently consolidated districts of the city, and how property belonging to the city's care.

On motion the matter was referred to the monthly committee, in connection with the South Side meeting, to report at next meeting.

The President called up the matter of levying the tax for the ensuing year, and said, from present appearance, the last levy would not produce enough to bond coupons.

Mr. Douglass moved to make the tax levy for the ensuing year three mills.

Mr. Torrence moved to amend by making it two and a half mills, same as last year. Not seconded.

The motion of Mr. Douglass was carried.

The bill against the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad for $1,000 was referred to committee.

The President said he was authorized to submit the resignation of Rev. Jno. Wilkinson as Chaplain at the Almshouse, to take effect at the close of next quarter.

On motion it was declared that the office of chaplain be abolished after May 1st prox.

After passing upon bills to the amount of over $3,000, adjourned.

MR. W. N. SLOAN, a member of the present senior class in the Allegheny Seminary, has received a call to the Westminster church, East Liberty.

A Useful and Handy Circular.

We notice a very handy circular gotten up in the shape of a memorandum, by T. C. Jenkins, flour merchant and wholesale grocer, No. 273 and 275 Liberty street, which will be found most useful to every grocer and dealer in making up their orders. It contains every article sold in a grocery house, together with the market prices. Although these prices may fluctuate more or less, the circular will be found invaluable, as it will enable dealers at a distance to make out their lists more readily, and transmit their orders through the mails, which will receive the same attention as though they called personally. Altogether, this is a cleverly gotten up circular.

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The manufacturing establishment of Messrs. D. W. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny City, is perhaps one of the largest furniture establishments in the cities, and their stock of elegant cushion furniture, plain parlor furniture, chamber sets, hall, dining room and office furniture, is one of the largest and finest in the city. This house seems to be a favorite resort for persons seeking a desirable article of goods, and justly so. It is reason that Messrs. Huntsman & Co., aim at giving satisfaction to their customers.

The Right Place.

100 Wood street, R. E. Breed & Co.'s,
To buy Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,
Shades of all kinds for wax flowers,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

A Word to Merchants.

Both city and country merchants should make it a rule to deal with those manufacturers who advertise; where the best goods can be had at the lowest selling rates. There are manufacturers who, instead of chasing tobacco and cigars at the wholesale establishment of T. J. Wallace, 91 Sixth street, formerly No. 5, Clark's Row, this business being carried on in the tobacco and cigar line, and at such prices that we will put purchasers to the blush. Goods are represented, and all orders will receive prompt attention.

Baker's Elixir Calisaya Bark and Iron.

A delicious tonic. Cures dyspepsia, nervousness, &c. Dr. Hampton and wife have been using it in delicate females it is found wonderfully beneficial. Price 75c. 80 Fifth street.

Charles Stokes & Co.,

the celebrated Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia, invite an inspection of their unusually elegant stock of fine imported fabrics for Spring wear. Their reputation is paid to the workmanship and trimming of their garments.

The quality is surpassed by none, and every endeavor is used to give perfect satisfaction. 841 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, under the Girard House.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above named apparatus the wants of the trade have been fully met, and the public will be benefited by the use of such a perfect and pure beverage. We are informed that the Messrs. Lippincott have sent an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and finish. Before purchasing soda fountains please call and examine our samples, or send for catalogue. We are also prepared to furnish all the fixtures for soda fountains, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We are the only house represented in this line of business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Belle Flower,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Peach,	Rose,
Sherbet,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—its purity—and to this have had our closest attention. Every part coming in contact with soda or syrup is of block tin, and not coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McCarran & McKennan's drug store, No. 86 Market street, Pittsburgh.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Offins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE.

LEA & PERRINS'S Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.
Agents for the United States.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $25 TO $500.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
AT $8 TO $125.
Send for Illustrated Price List.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $8.
Revolvers, $6 to $8.
Rifles, $5 to $25.
Pistols, $1 to $5.
Cartridges, Primers, Powder, Shot, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material, Guns and Pistols repaired. Sporting Goods. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any part of the country C. O. D.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.
Sign of the Big Gun.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE
FOR SALE,
Choice Suburban Site,

Consisting of 1½ Acres of beautifully lying Ground, situate near Oakland, and adjoining Linden Grove.

This is a favorable opportunity to purchase a Site for a Suburban Residence, within easy distance of the center of business, and not be compelled to wait years for shade, as one-half of the lot is in forest.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
115 FOURTH AVENUE.

THE FIRST WARD CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Argument of Col. T. M. Bayne Before the Committee of Councils on March 31, 1873.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I congratulate you on the fact that this long drawn out contest is so rapidly drawing to a close. I have no doubt you are as heartily glad of it as I am. A vote was taken and furnished the affidavit required by law to entitle the vote of an unregistered elector to be received, the whole vote of the town must be rejected. State vs. Hilmantel, 21 Wis. 566; State vs. Stumpf, 23 Wis. 630. This we deem the only just view to be taken of the election law, and the only one which will remedy the evil of constantly recurring contested elections. The rule here indicated was enforced in Gibbon vs. Sheppard, 2 Brewst. 128. Where the Court refused credit for every vote *prima facie* illegal, in which the testimony did not show that at the time of voting the offer was supported by the proof which the law demands!

Thus the whole vote must be rejected. They say this was not the registry. Admit that it was not. It was the only list was there; and if it was not the registry, all the worse for the sitting member, because according to this authority (and I say this law cannot be enforced if there was no registry list there), it was the bounden duty of the election officers to require every man that presented himself to vote to negative the affidavit prescribed by the law. And now, as further supporting this, I cite 2 Brewster, page 128 (quoting from the same decision—the case of Gibbon vs. Sheppard: "We have refused credits which have been claimed in every instance in which the testimony as to the votes who were *prima facie* illegal did not show that at the time at which they filed their affidavit the officer was not registered. Assessed 744. We have, therefore, 744 illegal votes to begin with, which equalizes the vote.

And, the courts have said that every one of those seven hundred and forty-four unassessed votes is counted against the sitting member. Why, then, was it taken in connection with the whole manner of conducting this election that I might have counted in the two thousand seven hundred and forty to seven hundred and forty-four; in this case you have the excuse of the election officers, as exhibited in Court says, "The unassessed votes are in the proportion of two to one." Then two thousand votes, and fifty-one votes cast at the December election, which have been assessed—which are entitled to take that number—three hundred and fifty-one from the total, six hundred and seventy-seven, it is not in the power of human mind to say which is thus making more than one half the votes cast, those of them who have been registered are assessed. You will remember, also, that there were two persons who supplemented their non-assessment of non-registration by the affidavits prescribed by the act of Assembly. Now, upon this point, there is a startling array of testimony from facts that are not disputed and cannot be disputed. I read from the testimony of Mr. Gazzam, of the 1st Brewster: "Where the result cannot be ascertained, the proper course is to report that neither candidate has been elected and to be a new election." From the return for the following reasons:" "Where it was this election conducted? Read the law and the requirements of the law by allowing unassessed persons to vote, by receiving large numbers of fraudulent votes, by not registering. We have disregarded the only challenged votes without proof, and where they generally have been challenged by the whole body of election officers in every aspect of that proposition. I refer again to page 128 of 2 Brewster, and I will go on to show the same thing. I have so over and over again.

Now I want to call your attention to the question that my friend Mr. Reardon argued upon. His argument was that the fact that the name of the elector vote had not been cast for John A. Elder. The inferences to my mind are very clear in favor of the election officers, and that the name was not voted for. all cast for John A. Elder. I would not for a moment intimate that Mr. Elder had any knowledge of it. I believe he is an honorable, upright man, but I believe that he was in the position that one of Gibbons' witnesses was in, who, when asked when he cried, "God save me from my friends!" He had friends that he did not know of, and the election laws were for him. It was not Mr. Elder's fault. But they were his supporters, and I think it is very clear that the friends of those who had voted for him cast wholly or nearly so for Mr. Elder. But we do not whether this is so or not. Now, as in Gibbons and Sheppard, cited *supra*, the election officers are bound to compare the vote with the registry list, and if they find "where the list fully pages discover such manifest patent incongruities as to cast a strong suspicion upon the fairness of the vote out of two hundred and forty votes ninety-one were unassessed, and a strong doubt exists as to the correctness of the return of the count or the right to make it, the entire vote must be rejected."

If no list was there, or if that list was not the true one, they were not to put every voter to the test, which is prescribed by the act of Assembly, but to reject the whole vote. Mann vs. Bruner, 2 Weaver & Given, 161, 141. But the modern and better opinion seems to be that such votes, being illegal when received, cannot be made legal by the production of evidence of qualification on the trial, which ought to have been but was not produced to the election officers. Sheppard vs. Gibbons, 2 Brewster, 129; Myers vs. Moffit, 1st Brewster, 520.

This was a case which was decided by a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the substance of it is that what was illegal at the time it was done, cannot be made legal subsequently. That same point is supported in the same book, page 483, where it is said, "If the election officers receive a vote without that preliminary proof which the law makes an essential pre-requisite to its reception, such vote is illegal although one or all of the voter may possess the qualifications required by law. The voter might not be able on the election day to produce the legal preliminary proof, and it would not appear to be just to the candidates to permit a vote to be made legal by evidence subsequently procured, which was absolutely illegal when received by the officers. It has been held, in Wisconsin, that where there was no registry of the voters of the town, and none of the persons who voted there at the election had furnished the affidavit required by law to entitle the vote of an unregistered elector to be received, the whole vote of the town must be rejected. State vs. Hilmantel, 21 Wis. 566; State vs. Stumpf, 23 Wis. 630. This we deem the only just view to be taken of the election law, and the only one which will remedy the evil of constantly recurring contested elections. The rule here indicated was enforced in Gibbon vs. Sheppard, 2 Brewst. 128. Where the Court refused credit for every vote *prima facie* illegal, in which the testimony did not show that at the time of voting the offer was supported by the proof which the law demands!

Thus the whole vote must be rejected. They say this was not the registry. Admit that it was not. It was the only list was there; and if